

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

No 52, Vol. 1.

NEW WESTMINSTER, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1862.

Price 1s. or 25 cts.

POETRY.

AULD LANG SYNE DONE UP IN TARTAN.

The following *jeu d'esprit* was written by the minister of a small rural parish near Perth, with reference to the Highland belief in the antiquity of the Gaelic tongue.

Should Gaelic speech be e'er forgot,
An' never brocht to min'
For she'll be spokin' in Paradise
In the days o' auld lang syne.

When Eve, all fresh in beauty's charms,
First met fond Adam's view,
The first words that he'll speak till her,
Was "cumar ashuu dhù."

And Adam, in his garden fair,
When e'er the day did close,
The dish that he'll supper teuk,
Was always Athol's brose.

When Adam from his leafy bower,
Cam out at break o' day,
He'll always for his morning teuk
A quack o' usquebaugh.

An' when wif Eve had a crack,
He'll teuk his sneeshin' horn,
An' on the tap ye'll hear him mark
A ponny prae caingorn.

The sneeshin' mull o' fine, my friend,
The sneeshin' mull is grand;
We'll teuk't a hearty sneesh, my friend,
An' pass't frae hand to hand.

When man first fand the want o' claes,
The wind an' cauld o' the day,
He twisted round about his waist
The tartan philabeg.

An' music first on earth was heard
In Gaelic accents deep,
When Jubal in his pipe squeezed
The blither o' a sheep.

The prae happies is grand, my friend,
The prae happies is fine;
We'll teuk't anither piachet get,
For the days o' auld lang syne.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BLACK BUGLER AND THE COLONEL.—Since the appearance of our recent article respecting the internal economy of the 24th West India Regiment we have been favored with many communications illustrative of the rather singular manner in which the discipline of that distinguished corps is maintained, and the various encounters of wit and something else, which have from time to time taken place between the gallant colonel and his officers and men. The following story, showing how the colonel was once fooled by a black bugler, is too good to be lost to the public. In the year 1851, when the whole world was thinking and talking of the world's fair in Hyde Park, the colonel was one day startled on parade by the approach of his bugler to make the modest request of a furlough of sufficient length to enable him to go over to London to see the Exhibition. Cuffey was sternly ordered back to the ranks, with the alternative of the guardroom, and he retired, muttering, however, that, furlough or no furlough, his journey to London was a fixed fact. The next morning he was missing at roll-call, the fact being that he had engaged himself as stoker in one of the mail steamers, and was at that moment sailing pleasantly out of the harbor. He came to London, had his spree out, and when he was tired, or had spent all his money, he presented himself at the Horse Guards, and gave himself up as a deserter. It was some time before he could gain belief for his singular tale, and had to play a selection of the colonel's numerous bugle calls before he could prevail on the authorities to order him into custody. At last he was duly taken prisoner, and shipped for the West Indies, along with a detachment going out. When the ship had been some days out at sea the officer in command, a young lieutenant, found great difficulty in collecting the men at meal time, having no bugler with his detachment. "On this hint," Cuffey "spoke," politely offering to relieve the officer of a world of trouble by playing daily the necessary calls. His offer was accepted, and the service duly performed during the remainder of the voyage. On the arrival of the ship Cuffey was delivered to his angry colonel, who immediately ordered him to be taken into custody, preparatory to regimental court-martial. Just, however, as the guard were taking him off he called a parley, and politely informed the colonel that he could not be tried as a deserter, inasmuch as having done duty since the commission of the act he was now as free as before he left the regiment. There was no gain-saying this well known point of military law, and the colonel was compelled to content himself with simply ordering Cuffey back to his duty amid the broadest permissible grins on the countenances of his ebony comrades. —*United Service Gazette.*

SOMETHING LIKE SPORT.—The official returns of the quantity of game and wild animals killed during the sporting season of 1860-61, in Bohemia and Moravia, give the following figures:—Stags, 1,610; deer, 2,602; roebucks, 10,695; wild boars, 547; pheasants, 47,133; grouse, 511; partridges, 759,112; other birds, wild cats and other beasts of prey, 83,920; birds of prey, 268,078—forming a total of 1,843,921 head.

AN ENTERPRISING REPORTER.—The *New York Times* has a correspondent in Missouri who is bound to see the various fights there and describe them at all risks. When the late four days' battle at Springfield began, he tried to gain access to the camp of the Union troops, but, failing to do so, he boldly went to the enemy's camp and surrendered as a prisoner of war, in order that he might see the battle—a feat probably without parallel in the history of journalism. The secessionists put him under guard of a gigantic frontiers-man, who

was armed with a huge cavalry sabre, a pair of horse pistols, a bowie-knife and a Sharpe's rifle. But the correspondent saw the fight, and wrote a brilliant account of it, covering four columns. We are glad, for the honour of the craft, to record that, three days afterwards, he received a cheque for 100 dollars (for his letter) from the journal aforementioned.

POPULATION OF THE GLOBE.—A professor of the Berlin University has been making curious researches respecting the population of the globe. The following is the result:—"Population of Europe, 372,000,000; of Asia, 720,000,000; of America, 200,000,000; of Africa, 89,000,000; of Australia, 2,000,000—total population of the globe, 1,283,000,000. The average number of deaths per annum in certain places where records are kept is about one to every 40 inhabitants. At the present time the number of deaths in a year would be about 32,000,000, which is more than the entire present population of the United States. At this rate the average number of deaths per day is about 87,861, the average per minute 61. Thus, at least, every second a human life is ended. As the births considerably exceed the deaths, there are probably 70 or 80 human beings born per minute."—*Morning Journal, Glasgow.*

Victoria Advertisements.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

EX PRINCE OF THE SEAS.

A choice assortment of the

Finest French Liqueurs,

Consisting in part of

EAU D'OR, PARFAIT AMOUR,
CURAÇOA, KUMMEL,
ANNISSETTE, CREME DE NOYAU.

For Sale by

HENRY NATHAN.

Ex "Prince of the Seas,"

AND OTHER LATE ARRIVALS.

HENRY NATHAN,

9 WHARF STREET, VICTORIA.

OFFERS FOR SALE

BLANKETS, 2 1-2 and 3 points.

CLOTHING.—Velvet coats, fine black cloth frock coats, docket, chevrot, and fannel suits, ribbed docketing pants, tweed coats and pants, shooting coats, reefing jackets, Milton coats, &c., heavy seal skin, cloth and over-shirts, felt, oilskin hats, cloth caps, &c., black muvve and fancy silk neck-ties, woollen neck-ties and comforters.

UMBRELLAS.

Various qualities and descriptions.

PLATED WARE.

Soup and sauce ladles, table and dessert forks and spoons, tea, mustard and salt spoons, &c.

WHITE LEAD.

28-lb. and 56-lb. tins.

DRAPERY.

Ladies' fancy dresses, linseys, plaids, prints, gingham, black silks, alpaca, coulture, skirts, flannels, stays, gray and white sheeting, cotton ticks, &c.

Wine and Beer Corks, Chamois Skins, Tents, Bright Varnish, &c.

OILMAN'S STORES.

Pickles, pints and quarts, various brands, Worcestershire and other sauces, mustard, American and English pie-fruits, oysters, biscuits, &c.

Sheet Lead, Lead Pipes, Charcoal, Tin Plates, &c.

BRANDY.

Martell's is bulk rum, gin, whisky, jasper cordial, port, sherry, and liqueurs of various kinds.

HENRY NATHAN,

No. 9, Wharf street.

James Wilcox,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

ROYAL HOTEL,

Wharf Street, Victoria, V. I.

WISHES to inform the public of British Columbia,

that to his superior accommodations for Lodging he has just added a first-rate

RESTAURANT,

to which he calls the attention of the Travelling Public. Guests entertained at the following reduced prices:

BOARD, BY THE WEEK, \$6 00
BOARD AND LODGING, DO., 8 00

JAMES WILCOX,

Royal Hotel, Victoria, V. I.

Aux Français!!

JULES RUEFF, NEG'T,

Rue Wharf, Victoria, V. I.

COMMISSIONAIRE en Marchandises, se charge de tout espèce de transactions entre Victoria, les mines, et San Francisco! Venillez envoyer vos commandes! oc3 3m

Victoria Advertisements.

Furniture! Furniture!!

BY LATE ARRIVALS, the undersigned have received additions to their hitherto well-assorted stock of Furniture, and now offer

Painted Sets—10 pieces;
Extension Tables—8 and 10 feet long;
Centre Tables—serpentine, and round tops, assorted sizes;

Card Tables—harp and square pillars;
Common Tables—24, 3 and 3½ long;
Bedsteads—Mahogany, French, Cottage, double and single;

Lounges—spring seats, in damask and leather covers;
Sofas—spring seats, hair cloth with round and pill low ends;

Desks—with full and door fronts;
Chefonières—walnut and mahogany, carved front, shelves, and fret work;

Bureaus—one-half marble top, scroll, and painted pine, four and six drawers;
What-nots—walnut and mahogany, 5 and 6 shelves;

Mirrors—in gilt and mahogany frames, assorted sizes, for parlors, chambers, and saloons;
Children's Cribs and Cradles—Also high and low chairs, assorted sizes;

Chairs—mahogany, haircloth, spring seats, cane and wood seat, office, oak, dining, Grecian cane, heavy bar-room; and common wood seat;

Rockers—spring seats, mahogany and cane seats and backs, sewing and arm;

Sinks—washstands, chair cushions, coverlets, towel racks, willow cribs, &c.

—ALSO—

BEDDING.

Pulu, curled hair, moss, wool, and straw mattresses, best feather pillows, all sizes; in the manufacture of which we use only the best materials, and guarantee all our work.

BROAD-STREET, BETWEEN YATES AND VIEW STREETS.
no21-2c Victoria, V. I.

LADIES' COLLEGE,

Victoria, Vancouver Island.

VISITOR—The Lord Bishop of British Columbia and Vancouver Island.

Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Woods.
Ladies Assistants, Miss Penrice, Miss A. Penrice.

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION comprises Religious and Moral training, English, in all its branches, Modern Languages, Music, Singing, Drawing, Painting, etc., etc.

Terms.—Under 10 years of age, \$5 per month.
From 10 to 15 " \$6 " "
Above 15 " \$10 "

The only Extras are—
(1) Modern Languages, \$2 per month each.
(2) Music and Singing.
(3) Drawing and Painting.

For prospectuses and further particulars, apply to Mrs. Woods, Lady Superintendent.

Collegiate School for Boys,

Victoria, Vancouver Island.

VISITOR—The Lord Bishop of British Columbia.

Principal—The Rev. Charles T. Woods, M. A.
Vice-Principal—The Rev. O. Glover, M. A., Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

Professor of Modern Languages and Drawing—Mr. E. Malandaine.

THIS SCHOOL is conducted upon the plan of the Grammar Schools of England, and designed to qualify for the Learned Professions, Commercial and Mercantile pursuits, and for the Universities.

In addition to sound religious instruction, the course of education comprises:—
A thoroughly sound English Education.
Arithmetic, Penmanship, Mathematics, and Book-keeping.

Modern Languages—French, German, and Spanish; Hebrew, Greek, and Latin.
Elements of Natural Philosophy.
Drawing—Including Landscape, Figure, and Line Drawing, with the principles of Architecture and Design.

Boys will be admitted from the age of seven years and upwards.

TERMS:
From seven to twelve years, \$5, } per month.
" twelve to sixteen " \$6, }
" sixteen and upwards " \$8, }

Payable in advance. A reduction will be made in favor of families sending more boys than one.

There will be two Vacations in the year.
For prospectuses, terms for boarders, or any further particulars, apply to the Rev. Charles T. Woods, M. A., Principal.

HIBBEN & CARSWELL,

Booksellers and Stationers,
RECEIVE additions by nearly every steamer to their present large stock of Books, embracing most of the Modern and Ancient authors in Poetry and Fiction, Mechanics, Agriculture, History, Biography, Religion, Law, Medicine, Sciences, Music, etc., etc.

—ALSO—
STAPLE AND FANCY STATIONERY, consisting of

Blank Work, in great variety, Writing Papers and Materials, Printers' Stationery and Wrapping paper, Letter, Note, and Official Envelopes, Music and Music Paper, Drawing Books, and Instruments.

GOLD PENS AND POCKET CUTLERY,
STATIONERS' HALL,
40, YATES STREET, VICTORIA, V. I.
Feb. 13.

Victoria Advertisements.

S. MARTIN, Victoria.] [A. MARTIN, San Francisco.

MARTIN BROTHERS,
Wholesale Grocers,

—AND—
PROVISION DEALERS,

Have removed to Wilcox's Fire-proof Brick Store, formerly occupied by Koshland & Brother,

WHARF STREET, VICTORIA, V. I.

KEEP constantly on hand, ex recent arrivals, a large assortment of Goods in their line, selected with particular reference to Vancouver Island and British Columbia trade.

Now landing, ex Bark Glympe,—
50 kegs East Boston S. sup.
10 cases new Cheese, (E. W. Linsley & Co.,)

50 chests Black Tea,
20 boxes Raisins,
50 half bbls Pork,
20 bbls Brine Hams,
15 cases Bacon,
25 half bbls Dried Apples,
10 bbls Vinegar,
30 kits Mackerel.

—CASES GOODS—
100 cases Hannevell Pepper,
100 cases Lewis Bro's Pepper Sauce,
25 cases Hunnewell Cassia,
10 cases Mustard (Hudson's, California),
10 cases Almonds,
10 cases Ginger,
20 cases Sages,
10 cases Ground Nutmegs,
20 cases Lobsters, 2 lb tins,
10 cases do. 1 do.,
20 cases Roast Beef,
10 cases Chickens,
10 cases Green Corn,
10 cases Pie Fruits,
10 cases Fresh Peaches,
10 cases Fresh Tomatoes,
15 cases Tomato Ketchup (quarts),
10 cases do do (pints),
20 cases Staroh, 1 lb Papers,
20 cases English Staroh,
40 cases Blue, (5 lb boxes),
56 cases Dyer's Soap,
25 doz Buckets,
20 boxes Clothes Pins.

All goods warranted, and sold at the lowest market rates. All orders promptly attended to.

MARTIN BROS.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!
Now opening at

Hibben & Carswell's
a splendid assortment of

STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, comprising

A LARGER Number of Volumes, and upon a greater variety of subjects, than has ever yet appeared in this market.

Those interested are respectfully invited to call and feast their eyes to their heart's content—**Gratis**—at

STATIONERS' HALL,
Yates-street, Victoria, V. I.

mh7-1c

LANGLEY BROS.,

Importing Druggists,
YATES STREET,
VICTORIA, V. I.,

are constantly receiving
Drugs and Chemicals,
Patent Medicines,
Surgical Instruments,
Paints and Oils,
Window Glass, &c., &c., &c.

—ALSO—
Just received a large assortment of reliable Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, which they offer at moderate prices.

mar1-1c

SELIM FRANKLIN & CO.,

Auctioneers and Land Agents,
YATES STREET, VICTORIA, V. I.

Town Lots for Sale in New Westminster and Victoria.

mar28

G. VIGNOLO,

Importer and Wholesale dealer in
[GENERAL PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES,

French Wines and Liqueurs, and Havana Segars,
Brick building, corner Yates and Wharf-streets.

Victoria, V. I. mh7-5m

THOMAS PATRICK & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in
WINE AND LIQUORS,

corner of Government and Johnson-streets,
VICTORIA, V. I. mh7-1c

DICKSON, CAMPELL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner of Wharf and Johnson streets,
VICTORIA, V. I.

H. N. DICKSON & Co., London.
DICKSON, DeWOLF, & Co., San Francisco
mh7-3m

New Advertisements.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
GIFT BOOKS
FOR

Christmas and New Year's,
and a large stock of

Bound Books, Novels, and Stationery.

—ALSO—
Diaries and Almanacs for 1862.

S. T. TILLEY.
New Westminster, Dec. 19, 1861. d19

LA HAUTIER & CO.'S

HOTEL
—AND—
BILLIARD SALOON,

Lytton City, B. C.

THIS House is furnished in the best style, and a stock of excellent Liquors and Cigars kept constantly on hand. The Billiard Tables are unsurpassed in the colony. The charges are moderate.

Good Stabling, and Horses constantly on sale at low prices.
Lytton City, June 25, 1861. jcl7

GILMORE & LINTON,

TAILORS,
New Westminster, British Columbia.

THE Subscribers beg leave to announce to the inhabitants of New Westminster, and the upper country, that they have made arrangements to carry on the business of Tailoring, in all its branches, on Columbia street, next to the Printing Office, where they hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage.

Goods constantly received by every steamer.

They have also on hand an excellent assortment of French and English Cloths, Cassimeres, Fancy Dress-stuffs, Fancy Vest Patterns of Silk Velvet, Plush, Corded Silk, Fancy Tweeds, Single-milled Cashmeres, etc., which will be made to order, in the most approved and best style, and at moderate prices for cash.

Repairing and Cleaning done at the shortest notice.

They have on hand a choice selection of custom-made Clothing, and parties desiring such will do well to give them a call, as necessary alterations will be made, in order to procure a good fit, free of charge.

All orders from the upper country will receive prompt attention.

GILMORE & LINTON.
New Westminster, May 1, 1861. m2

JOHNNY WHITLAW, } { FRANK REBADAUD LATE OF CAPT. PETERSON'S. } ROMAPARTE.

The American House,

UPPER CROSSING BONAPARTE.
THE BEST ENGLISH AND FRENCH LIQUORS will be kept, and every possible exertion made, to give entire satisfaction to the miper, the packer, and the traveller.

Good Stabling

will also be provided, and feed for animals furnished.

WHITLAW & REBADAUD.
oc31 1f

THE ELDORADO HOTEL,

LYTTON,
Is kept by CAPT. PETERSON.

AT THE BAR YOU WILL ALWAYS FIND
LIQUORS AND CIGARS

of the best description, and in the RESTAURANT a bountiful table, supplied with

All the Luxuries of the Season.

The BILLIARD SALOON is furnished with first class Tables, with marble beds and Phelan's composition cushions.

oc31 1f

P. SMITH & CO.,

PACKERS,
—OVER THE—
Douglas and Lillooet Route,

Are still Packing and Forwarding Goods to
LILLOOET,

And are prepared to forward
250 TONS PER MONTH,
At Moderate Rates.

All Goods marked in our care will be received and forwarded without delay.

P. SMITH & CO.,
Packers, Douglas and Lillooet, B. C.

PLANS OF NEW WESTMINSTER

AND
UP-RIVER TOWNS.

THE undersigned has just received a lot of the above plans for sale at the low price of 50 cents to \$1 each. He will also have shortly Plans of the Suburban Lots around New Westminster.

These Plans can be sent by mail, postage paid, to any part of British Columbia, Vancouver Island, or California.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

S. T. TILLEY.
jcl9. 1f

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

This journal is published every Thursday morning at the office, Columbia-street, New Westminster. Single copy, price 1s., or 20 cents. Terms per quarter, 10s., or \$2.50; half-yearly, 18s., or \$4.50, and yearly £1 10s., or \$25.00.

Copies of this paper can be had at the book store of Mr. S. P. Tiller, Columbia-street.

Advertisements will be served with this Journal at one-half the above rates.

Subscriptions must be paid in advance.

All advertisements for insertion in the British Columbian must be paid in advance. Those for longer periods than one month are required to be paid for each month in advance.

The British Columbian is the best advertising medium for British Columbia, and being the only newspaper published in the Colony, has a much larger circulation than any other. It will therefore be to the advantage of Commercial Houses in Victoria, Oregon and California, as well as British Columbia, to avail themselves of its columns.

All advertisements, unless the time for which they are to be inserted is specified, will be continued until ordered out, and so charged.

The British Columbian.

NEW WESTMINSTER, THURSDAY, FEB. 13.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

Twelve months ago to-day we made out *debut* as editor of the *British Columbian*, so that this issue completes the first volume. On such an occasion we may be allowed to devote a short space to our past experience, present position, and future prospects.

It is, perhaps, scarcely necessary to remind our readers that the publication of this journal was commenced under very great difficulties and disadvantages. Without editorial experience, and comparatively without pecuniary means, we, at a moment's warning, laid down the pick and shovel and took up the pen; and that in a small community, which was divided and sub-divided into political parties and local factions. Having neither time nor means to procure a suitable staff of operatives, we were under the necessity of using such as the *defunct Times* left us. Our friends confidently predicted our speedy downfall; the most liberal only giving us six months to run our course. We, therefore, contemplate with pardonable pride the present position of the *British Columbian* on this the first anniversary of its natal day. Our success has disappointed our enemies, surprised our friends, and far exceeded our own anticipations. But the most important inquiry is, has the great object for which the *British Columbian* was called into existence, been attained? We think we can, without being chargeable with egotism, give a reply in the affirmative. It is not necessary we should enter into detail on this subject; suffice it to state, what most of our readers are already aware of, that we have been instrumental in reforming many abuses, and obtaining for the Colony several important measures. Although, in the discharge of our duty, we have found it necessary to be almost uniformly in opposition to the Government, yet we have at all times been ready, nay, eager, to acknowledge any good act, and give full credit for it; but the opportunities for the discharge of this pleasing duty have, we regret to say, like angels' visits, been few and far between. We are aware that some have charged us with being inconsistent in our opposition, being actuated more by a spirit of hostility to the Governor than by principle. To this charge we can conscientiously plead "not guilty." Although we have many times handled the Governor "without gloves," and employed language which to some may seem uncourteous, we did so without the slightest intention to hurt the feelings of any, but with the sincere desire to cure the evils we are combating, lifting sight of the man in the measure. But although, as we have stated, many abuses have been checked, and reforms obtained during the last twelve months, still we have to confess that comparatively little has been done toward removing our grievances, developing our resources, and encouraging the permanent settlement of the Colony. The Governor and Colonial Secretary continue to reside in another Colony, in spite of the instructions from the Colonial Office, and the repeated protestations of the people. The people are still treated as mere serfs; paying exorbitant taxes, without any voice in the management of their affairs. The question of communication with the interior is in just about as unsatisfactory a state as it was a year ago. A number of roads, bunglingly located and badly constructed, are partially made, but the people are just as much in the dark as ever regarding the Governor's road policy, a state of things most injurious to settlement and enterprise. These, with many others, are the grievances and abuses against which it will still be our duty to protest and war; and so long as they do exist the *British Columbian* will be found uttering no uncertain sound—giving no quarter.

As we have said, twelve months ago we found this community divided into political parties; but now, at the close of the year, we are happy to state that there is only one party—the people, one and united upon all the great questions of the day; so much so, indeed, that at our public meetings it is difficult to raise enough

opposition to enliven the proceedings. The people are unanimous upon all important questions, to a degree rarely equalled in the history of so mixed a population; and this unanimity gives promise of ultimate success. "Union is strength" is a true maxim, and it is especially true in our case. Divided we would indeed be powerless; but united and persevering in demanding our rights and opposing misrule and tyranny, the very powers of darkness cannot long prevail against us. Let us as a Colony be true to ourselves—let us present one unbroken phalanx to our common foe—and victory is certain.

The material prospects of British Columbia have undergone a very great change for the better during the past year. Much that was mere matter of speculation and hope, is now tangible fact. The upper country has proved to be rich in gold, beyond all expectation, fully equalling either Australia or California. And in agricultural resources we can compare favorably with any other country. With the large immigration we are certain to receive during the approaching season, there is every reason to expect that this Colony, breaking through all the obstacles and fetters thrown around her, will make rapid strides onward, and become, to a great extent, independent of those who would hold her in bondage, and use her for their own base and selfish ends. As regards our own position and prospects, as a journalist, we are happy to say that the past has inspired us with confidence and courage for the future. Although the editorial chair is a thorny one, and not over remunerative without, still, having put our hand to the plough, we have no intention of looking back. Our success in the past is owing, in a very important sense, to the all but unanimous support of the people. We can say that everybody here, with two or three trifling exceptions, takes the *British Columbian*; and throughout the entire Colony it has received a hearty welcome for which we were not prepared. But if this generous support during the past has placed it upon the firm and prosperous basis it now occupies, a continuation of that support is essential to our future success. While, therefore, tendering our most hearty thanks to the people for past liberality, we beg to remind them of their duty in the future; and pledge ourselves in return to spend and be spent in the promotion of the great principles for which we contend—liberal institutions, and the right to manage our own affairs. In conclusion we would avail ourselves of this opportunity to state, for the information of Commercial men in Victoria, and elsewhere, that the *British Columbian*, being the only newspaper published in this Colony, and having a large circulation therein than all others, is undoubtedly the best advertising medium; and it will be greatly to their advantage to avail themselves of it.

ENGLISH LAW IN VANCOUVER.

Another farcical trial has come to a close—the mock ceremony is ended, justice dictated out of a victim, and a felon permitted to snap his fingers at the law, and walk out of Court a free man. English law, so long the pride and boast of every Briton, has become a byword in the streets, eliciting the scoffing ridicule of the foreigner, and bringing the indignant blush to the brow of every honest subject of the Queen. A "true bill" was found by the Grand Jury, and a sentence of "guilty" recorded by twelve good men and true; and yet, by a foul plot, concocted to screen a tool and partizan, the defaulting Treasurer of Vancouver Island has been discharged, fulfilling the prophecies of a few, but to the surprise and disappointment of many. Disappointment not from ill-will to the worthless culprit, but confidence in British justice led them to expect that in a Colony where so many defaulters have escaped, when a clear case was established, no influence could stand between the culprit and the sure and severe action of the law. That confidence was misplaced.

Here is a man not only caught with his hand in the public purse, but selfishly endangering the characters of honest men, and he escapes—why—because a charge of larceny was not inserted in an indictment for felonious embezzlement. It is strange that the Judge and Lawyers of Vancouver Island did not know what the youngest clerk to any lawyer of criminal practice could have told them—that embezzlement and larceny are as distinct on the statutes as murder and manslaughter, and that the 14 and 15 of Victoria, chap. 100, sec. 13, gives a Jury power upon an indictment for embezzlement, where the evidence proves only larceny, to find the prisoner guilty of larceny, though it is not mentioned in the indictment.

We know that Colonial Governments sometimes find it inconvenient to punish a defaulting official, and a hole in an indictment has ever been a safe and easy mode of escape for such; but it should be done in lawyerlike style. People should remember that though the most straight-laced of us may smile at rascality when ingenious, good and bad alike despise bungling rogues.

Whether considered as to its effects abroad or at home, this appears a particularly inopportune time for such pranks in our courts. There has been, as the British Government are well aware, a strong and increasing respect among our now unhappy cousins, for the British judicial executive; a feeling that might have resulted in something happy and glorious for both peoples. Now they have only to look at a little Colony on the Pacific, and see a Government appoint a man to an office that he is unfit to fill, the smallest department of, because he is a pliant tool in an Assembly that he was smuggled into; and when he embezzles the money entrusted to his charge, he is sheltered under a barefaced pretence of an imperfect indictment—sheltered because it would be inconvenient to punish him.

Now let us look at home. Ask our Judges and Magistrates on what they depend for the enforcement of the laws and proclamations—proclamations often onerous to the people, and at variance with the interests of the country. Do they depend on force of arms—no force exists—they depend on the goodwill of the people; goodwill caused by implicit trust in the equity of British laws, and the incorruptibility of British judges. Now when people remember this miserable trial, what will the result be? Heaven knows. Those who hold the reins of law and government should remember that these powerful machines stamp impresses that remain when the bungling operators are forgotten.

From whichever point of view this "job" is considered, it is alike discreditable to the Government of the Island Colony. If the position be taken that the defects, if any, in the indictment were not of such a character as to invalidate the proceedings and warrant the Judge's decision, then both Government and Court are involved in the most disreputable and criminal collusion. But if, on the other hand, we admit that the instrument was seriously defective, and that the decision of the Court and discharge of the criminal were the inevitable result, still the Attorney General stands before the people guilty of a crime even deeper in turpitude than that he has just succeeded in screening from merited punishment. And unless the Governor, who has already kept too long beside him this infamous person, who is at once a disgrace to the Government that sent him out, and to the Governor who, in defiance of public sentiment, persists in retaining as his legal adviser, unless Governor Douglas promptly suspend this low political juggling mountebank, the people have no other alternative left than to hold His Excellency guilty of complicity in Cary's misdeeds.

A COLUMN OF FROTH.

The Island organist in his issue of the 6th instant devotes a column to our special benefit, for which honor we trust we feel duly grateful. The only points in this frothy article possessing sufficient tangibility to merit notice from us are his reference to the Royal Engineers, public grants to New Westminster, and our geographical position. Our contemporary would seem to be dissatisfied with the location of the Royal Engineers' Camp—advocating that this corps ought to be billeted at the different points above during the winter months, instead of being concentrated at their head-quarters; and that they should be kept at work upon the roads all winter. That the gentlemen composing the company of Royal Engineers are human, in common with civilians, and require comfortable quarters to winter in, is a fact which our contemporary will possibly admit; and therefore to adopt his plan and have the necessary accommodation provided at the various points, would obviously entail an amount of expenditure for which the work they would be able to do during that season of the year would be a very poor equivalent indeed. Why does he not find fault with the miners for deserting Cariboo to seek winter quarters in Victoria? or protest against Mr. Trutch and other contractors suspending their work upon the roads during the winter? Every sensible man will admit that the Royal Engineers must have winter quarters somewhere; and where, we ask, would they be more properly located than at the capital, where they can be supplied with the necessities of life at much lower rates, where they can enjoy the services of the Chaplain and Surgeon. This is reasoning merely from a civilian standpoint, and there are doubtless still stronger military reasons why they should have their head-quarters here. The commanding officer is also Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, and as such must necessarily be here; and it would seem to us that, aside from any local interests, the Camp is just where it ought to be. Were the editor of the *Colonist* in command instead of Colonel Moody, he would doubtless have the Royal Engineers, like our Governor and Colonial Secretary, quartered on the neighboring Island, which would be better still, in his estimation, than making roads to Cariboo.

His reference to appropriations for New Westminster is evidently intended to engender a feeling of jealousy amongst the up-country towns; and our only reply to it is that so soon as we shall have received, in the shape of such appropriations, one-half the proceeds of our town and suburban land sales, which have found their way into the Colonial Treasury, we will acquaint him with the fact; but until then we do not think that either he or any one else has much cause to find fault.

The third and last point to which we would briefly reply, is the following: "As 'investigative' and 'severe criticism' are courted, 'perhaps it will not be amiss if the *Columbian* republishes the Bushby letter with a map of 'Burrard's Inlet, showing that it is some thirty odd miles farther from Victoria to New Westminster via Burrard's Inlet, including, of course, a land jaunt of six miles.' As we dislike writing upon such subjects at random—a practice the *Colonist* is very much addicted to—we have replied to the most undoubted authority, with the following result: The difference in the distance from Victoria to this port via Burrard Inlet and via the Fraser is eleven miles and a half in favor of the latter! So much for the *Colonist's* statement that it is 'thirty odd miles'! And so much for his impudent insinuation that the *Columbian* 'shows the greatest repugnance imaginable to stating facts correctly.'"

In conclusion we beg to say that it strikes us very forcibly our contemporary would employ his time and talents to much better purpose did he devote himself more to the affairs of his own little Island, and intermeddle less with matters that do not concern him, and upon which he displays such deplorable ignorance. If we may judge from recent developments, he possesses an ample field nearer home for the exercise of all his energy and ability; and if he succeeds in removing the leprosy which pervades the official circles there, he will be rendering a much more important service to the community he represents, than by undue and unbecoming interference with matters that do not come so strictly within his province.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

HOSPITAL MEETING.

The Royal Columbian Hospital meeting took place pursuant to adjournment last evening, when the following business was transacted:

Resolved 1. That the report of the Committee appointed at the last meeting to obtain plans and estimates, be accepted with the thanks of this meeting, and that they be discharged.

2. That the Board of Management call for tenders for a building in wood, brick or stone—brick or stone to be accepted if not in excess of \$1000 over the wood—limited to the same time for its erection.

3. That the Finance Committee now appointed or to be appointed in the several towns of the Colony, have power to nominate a patient or patients to the benefits of the Royal Columbian Hospital, subject only to the approval of the House Surgeon.

4. That the Board of Management be now elected.

The following gentlemen were then elected: COLONEL MOODY, R. E., President, JOHN ROBINSON, Vice-President, A. T. BUSHBY, Secretary, JOHN COOPER, Treasurer, ENEZEKER BROWN, WM. G. PEACOCK, Committee, ERNEST PICOT.

5. Thanks to Messrs. White and Manson for their kindness in furnishing specification, and giving useful information.

6. Thanks to the Chairman and Secretary for their zeal and efficiency.

A. T. BUSHBY, Hon. Secretary.

[A resolution, for which we have not room, was also passed, requesting the Board of Management to memorialize His Excellency the Governor for an appropriation of the sum of £800 towards the erection and outfit of the Hospital.

THE PUBLIC MEETING, called to consider the question of steam communication between this Port and San Francisco, as well as to inquire into the nature of the arrangement recently negotiated by Mr. Cary, duly came off on Friday evening. The attendance was large, and represented the Commercial element of this city, including a number of gentlemen from the upper country who chanced to be here at the time. Mr. Homer was called to preside, and Mr. Hall requested to act as Secretary; and after a few explanatory remarks from the Chair, the following resolution was moved by Mr. Holbrook, and supported by a very sensible speech:

"That this meeting appoint a deputation to wait upon His Excellency and ascertain whether the Contract entered into by George Hunter-Cary, Esq., with certain steam ship owners in San Francisco, stipulates that those steam ships shall extend their trips to New Westminster; and if not, whether any portion of the subsidy will be taken from the revenue of British Columbia."

Mr. Armstrong seconded the resolution with a few appropriate remarks. One person only opposed it, by an attempt at a speech which did little credit either to the speaker or the cause he made the abortive attempt to represent. Mr. Armstrong replied in an able and telling manner, and was greeted with deafening applause. Mr. Ramage also made a few appropriate remarks, after which the Chairman called for a division, whereupon the entire audience, with the single exception aforementioned, walked across the floor. The Chairman, at the request of the meeting, appointed Messrs. Holbrook and Ramage a deputation to wait upon His Excellency Governor Douglas for the desired information. After a vote of thanks to Mr. Homer for his conduct in the Chair, and to Mr. Hick for the use of his Hall, the meeting was adjourned, to be called together by the Chairman upon the return of the deputation, which went down by the "Emily Harris" on Sunday, and may be looked for to-day. This meeting was the most unanimous and spirited one we have attended in the country, and indicates a determination on the part of the people to resist maladministration

and Governmental outrage in a manner not hitherto witnessed. They calmly await the result of the mission to the neighboring Colony; and should it prove what we have every reason to fear, there will follow such a display of public indignation as has never been exhibited in this Colony, or we very much mistake the temper of the people.

THE WEATHER during the last week has been warm and pleasant, and in a few days more there will not be a vestige of winter left. We are happy to learn that the accounts published in reference to the loss of stock in this Colony, especially on the Sumass, were greatly exaggerated. Mr. McRoberts has returned from that place, and reports only a few of his cattle dead, and his horses doing very well. The stock belonging to other persons there has suffered much less, than was supposed. We have had an unusually severe winter, as will be seen from the detailed Meteorological report for Jan. published in another column, for which we are indebted to the politeness of Capt. Parsons, R. E., but everything now gives promise of an early spring.

THEATRICAL.—Saturday night was a gala night at the Pioneer Theatre. The citizens, in consideration of the generous manner in which the Royal Engineers' Club have extended their invitations to their dramatic entertainments, gave a complimentary night to the entire corps; and between them and the civilians the house was literally crammed, every available inch of standing room being occupied. The performance was every way worthy of the occasion. The piece played was "The Lady of Lyons," in which "Pauline" and "Claude Melnotte," the two principal characters, were as well sustained by Mrs. Forbes and Mr. Mortimer, as we ever saw them in the cast. Miss Lawrence, in compliance with the unanimous request of the audience, sang the "Thail Road Keer," throwing every one into ecstasies of laughter. Mr. Lillard danced the "Highland Fling" in good style. Mr. Campbell playing the bagpipes. Mr. O. Hocking sang the "Life Boat," which was very well received. The first engagement having been "played out" on Saturday night, Mr. J. T. Scott has succeeded in effecting a further engagement; and the probability is that, should the liberal support hitherto accorded them, be continued, this company will continue to play in the Pioneer Theatre till the up-river steamers resume their trips, when it is their intention to visit Hope, Yale and Douglas, if not proceed on as far as Cariboo. The bill for this evening is "Othello, the Moor of Venice," which will doubtless draw a bumper house.

THEY BEGIN TO MOVE.—On account of the unusually low stage of the river, several parties have gone up to follow out rich veins with which they were acquainted, and had previously worked to the water's edge; some situated on the lower Fraser, and others as far up as Quesnel river.

H. M. GUNBOAT GRAPPLER arrived in Port Moody on Tuesday morning, bringing specie to our Treasury.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.—To-morrow will be St. Valentine's day, and we notice Mr. S. T. Tiller has provided himself with a splendid assortment of Valentines for the occasion.

MR. BATTERTON arrived from Yale on Tuesday last, bringing Ballou's and Barnard's express. Mr. Ballou sent his express down to Victoria by H. M. gunboat Grappler yesterday.

R. E. METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY. REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1862. New Westminster, B. C. Inches.

The highest reading of the Barometer corrected for temperature was 30.443 on the 12th. The lowest 29.071 " 22d. Mean height 29.919. The elevation of the Barometer is about 34 feet above the level of the sea. Minimum Temperature on the grass 15° 0' on the 16th. Mean Temperature of air in shade 21° 0'. There were 9 days on which snow fell. The total amount measured (when thawed) 3.480 inches. The snow fell on 1 day when the wind was S. E.; 4 when E.; 1 when N. W.; and 3 when calm. The wind blew from the S. E. 1 day; W. 3; N. W. 4; N. E. 5; E. 5; The remainder of the month was calm. The quantity of ozone varied from 0 to 8. The thickness of ice on the Fraser in mid river was 9 1/2 inches on the 31st January opposite the R. E. Camp. Observations made by Corporal Leach, R. E. R. M. P.

ABSTRACT showing the minimum Temperature on the grass for each day during the month.

DATE.	TEMP.	DATE.	TEMP.
Jan. 1	13.5	Jan. 17	11.0
2	10.5	18	6.0
3	10.5	19	7.7
4	9.5	20	26.0
5	9.0	21	32.5
6	16.0	22	32.5
7	23.0	23	26.6
8	21.0	24	33.0
9	5.0	25	10.7
10	2.5	26	0.0
11	10.0	27	2.6
12	1.0	28	12.0
13	10.0	29	1.0
14	9.0	30	4.5
15	14.5	31	11.0
16	15.0		

* Below zero. The minimum Temperature occurred generally about 2 A. M.

ITEMS FROM YALE.

In spite of the weather we are all alive and in good spirits up here. On Emery's Bar, the Indians have killed several deer, which have been driven down from the mountains by extreme cold.

Provisions are plentiful, with the exception of flour and beef, none of the latter to be had for love or money. Very little packing has been done, as will be seen from the amount of Road Tolls for last month, which only amounted to \$86 50c., but we live in hopes of better times. The express arrived here yesterday, bringing the news of Prince Albert's death. All the flags were immediately hoisted half mast, out of respect to his memory.

In the way of amusements, I must not omit to mention our amateur Theatre; on Thursday evening their play was entitled "The Derby Day, or, Miss Smith." The characters were,

"Miss Smith," "Cocker," Mr. T. Whittich. It was by a crowded ment was conducted and dances from Willoughby. G. audience home ateurs were in play of the "D. it.

A great man above. The Y. question; near \$26 per barrel

February 1st

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HANGED.—T murder of Hol last—which we Charley not be would take its

LIVE ALIAS I 6th inst. says: continue most scription are dy prospect of an we see but littl ing head of sto stiffs.

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Hope, 31e

DIVINE SER Mary-street, n'clock on m. at 2 o'clock

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Residence, Mary-street.

Holy Trinity Service on Su 7 p. m. Seats will

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Miss Smith, Mr. Cornhill, Mr. Charles Coker, Mr. Perrier, Groom James, Mr. Whitlich. It was received with great applause by a crowded House. The evening's entertainment was concluded by a series of comic songs and dances from the Yale minstrels, Messrs. Willoughby, Garner and Hurdle, who sent the audience home roaring with laughter. The amateurs were indebted to Mr. Cornhill for their play of the "Derby Day," he having composed it.

A great many animals are reported dying above. The Yalies still agitate the steamer question; nearly all the stock is taken. Flour \$26 per barrel.

COMMUNICATED.

February 1st, 1862.

VANCOUVER ITEMS.

HANGED.—The Indian Charley, convicted of the murder of Holmes, was to be hanged on Saturday last—which we presume was duly executed—poor Charley not being a Government official the law would take its course.

LIVE ALIAS DEAD STOCK.—The *Colonist* of the 6th inst. says: "Accounts from the country districts continue most unfavorable. Stock of every description are dying by scores. There is no present prospect of an improvement in the weather, and we see but little chance of saving the few remaining head of stock left alive in the outlying districts."

ESQUIMALT ELECTION.—Owing to Capt. Gordon's seat in the House being vacant, another election will take place. Thos. Harris is a candidate—the only one yet named.

COLUMBUS, writing from Yale to the *Colonist*, says the only cure he can see for jobbery and corruption is a union of these Colonies!! Rather a novel cure we think to prescribe during the present developments in Victoria.

PHONOGRAPH.—The Legislature of the neighboring Island was pronounced by His Excellency, Governor Douglas, on Monday the 3d inst.

MASONIC.

At a meeting of the members of the Masonic fraternity resident in Hope, held 31st January, 1862, for the purpose of paying respect to the memory of the late H. W. Crowe, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our worthy brother, Edward W. Crowe, be it resolved:

I. That the brethren of Hope feel it their duty to tender their sympathy to the brethren of Minnesota Lodge, California, of which the late respected brother was a member, and also to offer their sincere condolence to his relatives and friends under their heavy affliction.

II. That the brethren wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

III. That the Rev. A. D. Pringle be requested to preach a funeral sermon on this sad occasion on Sunday, 2d February.

IV. That a copy of the above proceedings be transmitted to Minnesota Lodge, and also to the *British Columbian* and *British Colonist* for insertion.

Hope, 31st January, 1862.

Wm. Keaff Kibbourn, Chairman.

J. Spencer Thompson, Secretary.

DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Wesleyan Church, Mary-street, New Westminster, every Sabbath at 11 o'clock a.m., and at 8 o'clock p.m. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The first five pews on the south side are reserved for the military at morning Service.

Strangers provided with seats.

Residence, corner of Prevost and Mary-streets, near the Church.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, NEW WESTMINSTER.—Divine Service on Sundays at 11 a.m., and in the evening at 7 p.m.

Seats will be provided for strangers by the Sexton.

J. SHEPHERD, M.A., Rector.

D. KNIFE, M.A.

E. WHITE, Pastor.

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MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

To Contractors.

TENDERS are invited for grading Columbia and Douglas Streets according to certain Specifications that can be seen at my office. The Tenders will be received until 12 o'clock, noon, on Monday, 17th inst. The lowest or any Tender, not necessarily accepted.

By order,

New Westminster, Feb. 11, 1862.

Town Clerk.

BONDED WAREHOUSE.

500 Tons Storage.

THE NEW FIRE-PROOF BRICK WAREHOUSE, in Lytton Square, New Westminster, has been declared by the Government to be a Bonded Warehouse on and after this date.

Merchants and Shippers to British Columbia, who wish to store merchandise in bond or duty free, are notified that 500 tons can be stored in the New Brick Warehouse.

Storage, \$1 per ton per month; Wharfage, 25 cents per ton.

HARRIS & CO.

New Westminster, October 28, 1861.

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New Advertisements.

HARDIE'S.

THE ABOVE RESTAURANT is now opened in the large and commodious Building belonging to Mr. Philip Hick, on the corner of Columbia Street and Lytton Square, NEW WESTMINSTER.

The Proprietor having secured the services of a first-class FRENCH COOK, is prepared to meet the wants of the public, and trusts by devoting strict attention to the business, to merit a share of the public patronage.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

An assortment of the best WINES and LIQUORS for table use, kept constantly at the Bar.

ANDREW HARDIE.

N.B.—A number of Sleeping Apartments have just been furnished in excellent style on the upper floor, affording accommodation for Lodgers.

New Westminster, Jan. 1, 1862.

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